



CHINA MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

TORTURED IN STANLEY Witness Says Accused Took Active Part

France Accepts U.S. Note

Washington, March 1.
The French Government has accepted in principle the United States Government's suggestion for a joint declaration by Britain, France and the United States, denouncing General Franco's Government in Spain, the United States State Department announced late last night.

President Truman was asked for immediate action to withdraw American recognition from the Franco-Government in a letter signed by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Elmer Benson, Chairman of the National Citizens' Political Action, and the executives of several other organizations.

The letter said: "Action to dispose General Franco without recognizing a republic would not be acceptable either to the Spanish people or to the freedom loving people everywhere." — Reuter.

Mr. Bevin Praised For Blunt Speaking

NEW YORK, MAR. 1.
THE "SATURDAY EVENING POST" IN AN EDITORIAL IN TO-DAY'S "POST" SAID THAT THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEACE LOVING PEOPLE GENERALLY WILL DISCOVER SOMEDAY THAT THEY OWE A REAL DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO ERNEST BEVIN, FOREIGN SECRETARY OF BRITAIN'S LABOUR GOVERNMENT.
THE "POST" EDITORS PRAISED PARTICULARLY MR. BEVIN'S USE OF "LOUD AND UNDIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATION'S ORGANISATION" AND FOR "DECLARING BLUNTLY THAT RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA WAS A DANGER TO PEACE."

Extreme Cold Grips Britain

LONDON, MAR. 1.
WINTER'S GRIP ON BRITAIN WAS STILL UNRELAXED TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH HAS BEEN CHARACTERISED BY EXTREME COLD.

In many places the cold was more intense. Four inches of snow fell in the Manchester area during the night. It was the heaviest of the winter and continued for eight hours.

On the Air Ministry roof in London the temperature was 30 degrees Fahrenheit at 4.00 a.m. (G.M.T.)

Special trains fitted with sleet brushes for scraping rails and spraying anti-freezing solutions upon them were kept running throughout the night on the open sections of the London transport railways.—Reuter.

IMREDY FACES FIRING SQUAD

Budapest, Mar. 1.
Bela Imredy, former Hungarian Premier and Finance Minister, yesterday died before a firing squad. He was convicted on a number of war crimes and anti-Jewish acts.

Six other Hungarian Nazi leaders as well as former Premier Zalai, from 1944 until the collapse of Germany, will be sentenced to-day. — Associated Press.

Vatican Still "Pro-Hitler"?

Moscow, March 1.
The Vatican is still "pro-Hitler" said a writer in "Pravda" to-day.

During the severe years when humanity was fighting against the black forces of Hitlerism the Vatican's policy was pro-Hitlerite and remains so to this very day, the article said.

"We will not be silent on the pro-Fascist policy of the Vatican," Router recalls on Jan. 29 the Vatican newspaper "Observatore Romano", in reply to previous attacks by the "Pravda". It stated what it termed "Ten Lies", which had appeared in the Moscow paper. One of these was that the Vatican had supported Germany's aggression against Czechoslovakia.

Lubang Island, March 1.
Defiant Japanese ditched stragglers on this island 70 miles from Manila to surrender leaflets to bits as the Philippine army ordered a reconnaissance plane to watch over and protect pro-Japan soldiers who had been captured by Japanese prisoners of war in Lubang alone a mountain trail.

Twenty minutes later the leaflets were found to be destroyed.

The Philippines force lost two men killed and six of the Japanese were killed in skirmishes last week. A Filipino civilian was reported killed by the Japanese on the opposite side of the island. Some patrol forces are now on duty in Lubang and the island was evacuated.

Treason Trial Continues

EVIDENCE OF HIS INTERROGATION UNDER TORTURE BY THE JAPANESE AT STANLEY GAOL, IN WHICH HE STATED ACCUSED TOOK AN ACTIVE PART, WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY AT THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT BY AN INDIAN, D. S. DINGA, WHEN COMMITMITAL PROCEEDINGS WERE CONTINUED AGAINST GEORGE WONG ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

Witness said he was interrogated under torture by a Japanese called Moriyan assisted by accused, and while being hung up by his hands was asked how Chester Bennett and Marcus da Silva were sending money to Stanley Internment Camp. "By the Burma Road," Dinga said, "and they got excited and started beating me all over with a cane."

First witness was Grace Lau, daughter of Yu Yuen-fong who gave evidence on Thursday, and sister of Jackie Lau.

Miss Lau said that during the Japanese occupation she and her family lived at 516, Nathan Road. About 10 p.m. on June 16, 1943, Wong, a Japanese and a Eurasian entered the house. Wong said: "Where is Jackie Lau and William Lee?" Her father told him that her brother had gone to the country and that he did not know about William Lee.

The three men searched the house, and when they did not find the men, Wong asked her father for a photograph of her brother. Her mother took out an album which Wong snatched from her hands. He also asked for their rice ticket which her mother gave him.

Mr. Silva: Was there any further conversation with your father? — Yes, he then asked my father, "Are you the father of Jackie Lau?" and my father said: "Yes."

At this stage Miss Lau began to sob. Continuing, she said: "Then Wong said: "Now that your son is not here you had better come with us." He thereupon took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs and handcuffed my father. He held my father by one arm, while the Japanese held the other and they then took my father out of the house, followed by the Eurasian. My mother also followed them, but a little later she came back, crying and said the Eurasian had slapped her.

(Continued on Pages 2 and 6)

HELIGOLAND QUERY

London, March 1.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office denied reports in a newspaper that Heligoland had asked to be placed under British or Danish trusteeship.

The Danish Minister to London, Count Edward Reventlow, said that he had heard nothing of an approach from the Heligoland Islanders. — Associated Press.

HITLER'S SECRETARY NOW IN CUSTODY

FRANKFURT, MAR. 1.

PAULA PHEIM, FANATICAL PERSONAL SECRETARY

TO ADOLF HITLER DURING THE STORMY YEARS OF HIS RISE TO POWER, AND A CLOSE FRIEND OF HIGH NAZIS, HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY THE U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES.

Miss Pheim is being held on a charge of possessing German army material. The Third Army Authorities did not disclose at which prison she is being held.

The 60-year-old woman is believed to have worked for Hitler after 1930 as photographs of her employer, taken in the "Brown House" at Munich in 1935, were found in her desk.

The Third Army Authorities said that she had lost none of her former fanaticism for the Nazi cause and prayed nightly beneath a picture of Hitler hung in her bedroom.

Miss Pheim has been ill since 1936 and in retirement at Timmendorf, a few miles from Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat to which she made frequent pilgrimages.

She was arrested after Major Carl H. Bischoff learned that

Miss Pheim was a close friend of Dr. Todt, builder of the famed "West Wall". — Associated Press.

IN ARRIBAS

Paris, March 1.

A Government spokesman said to-day Britain had declined to extend the terms of a French-British trade agreement which expired yesterday.

Describing the British action as "hard," the spokesman said the agreement provided for an equal exchange of goods but that France fell short.

A British civilian was reportedly killed by the Japanese on the opposite side of the island.

Some patrols forces are now on duty in Lubang and the island was evacuated.

(Continued on Page 2)

PRISON SHOOTING

Columbia, Mar. 1.

Two negroes were shot and killed and two other persons including a deputy sheriff were wounded in a burst of gun-fire in the county jail here yesterday.

The two negroes were among approximately 100 persons held in connection with recent racial disorders. — Associated Press.

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Clouds Darkening Over Franco

PARIS, MAR. 1.

THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY SAID YESTERDAY THAT A CROWD OF NEARLY 5,000 OCCUPIED THE SPANISH CONSULATE AT A TOWN NEAR THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER AND RAN UP THE REPUBLICAN FLAG OVER THE BUILDING. IT REPORTED THAT ANOTHER CROWD BROKE INTO THE SPANISH CONSULATE AT AUCH IN THE PYRENEES AND CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

In Paris, Jose Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, in a statement said that his Government was ready to go to Spain and take over from General Franco. His Government lacks the formal support of Britain, France and the United States.

In Washington, the State Department reported the French Government had accepted in principle the American proposals on the Spanish situation. Britain has not yet replied, said the Department press officer. However, diplomatic officials in close touch with the situation said the British Government had decided to accept the proposals in principle.

There is still no comment from the State Department on the French Government action in closing its border with Spain.

GARCIA CASE

The Spanish Legation in Dublin in an official statement said that Cristina Garcia, Spanish republican leader, was sentenced to death not for his political ideas but because he had "committed murders and other acts."

The Legation said "it was proved beyond doubt" that Garcia had participated directly in the killing of a barman at Camilleus, two civil guards at Pegurino, two Communists because of internal political differences and several other crimes. The statement added that Garcia was tried according to ordinary legal procedure—Associated Press.

IN THE LAST HOURS
Hendaye, Mar. 1.

Scores of individual unofficial travellers yesterday plodded across the international bridge into Irún in the last few hours of grace before the midnight deadline for closing the French-Spanish border. The closing of the border is part of the French Government's diplomatic warfare against the Franco Government. — Associated Press.

FRANCE ACCEPTS

Washington, March 1.
France has informally indicated that she accepts in principle the American proposal for a joint anti-Franco declaration. The State Department confirmed.

The suggested declaration would emphasize the willingness of France, Britain, and the United States to recognize an interim Government if the Spanish people oust Franco. — Associated Press.

REPUBLICANS CONFER
Paris, March 1.

As General Franco's augmented forces last night turned back hundreds of French people trying to get out of Spain, Senator Jose Giral's Spanish "Republican Government" held a five hour meeting in Paris to discuss the Spanish issue, following a day of swift developments.

A communiqué issued after the meeting said that the Republican ministers agreed on the possibility of broadening the Cabinet or forming a new Republican Government representing all different parties. It added: "Senor Giral's ministers declared themselves ready to break away from their unbinding attitude with regard to the constitution and to adopt a more realistic policy adapted to future circumstances." The Ministers agreed to await the arrival of Senor Blasco Martinez Barrios, President of the "Republican Government," on March 4, before taking any decisions.

Frontier reports stated that General Franco had ordered a "massive demonstration of solidarity" to be held in Madrid on Sunday. Very large pro-Franco contingents have been summoned from all parts of the country to take part. It was reported.

Spanish Republican circles here state that seven United States labour, liberal and church organizations will to-day present a memorandum to President Franco with a memorandum demanding the re-establishment of relations with General Franco and the "recognition of a really

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fair with light winds.

Yesterday's temperature—

Maximum: 83 degrees F.

Minimum: 70 degrees F.

Relative humidity: 60%.

Wind: Westerly 10-15 mph.

CHINA MAIL

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BIRTH

HARLEY—On the 23rd February 1946, at Vancouver, B.C., to Priscilla (nee Porter), wife of Mr. D. S. Harley, M.C., son, Rodrick, Eldon.

China's Hope

The agreement reached in Chungking for the reorganisation of the Chinese Army is one from which the friends of China cannot fail to derive satisfaction.

For the first time, there is a definite prospect of the emergence of a national military force, free

from the influence or control of private war-lords.

It is true that much still remains to be done.

Quite apart from the consideration that so far the scheme stands as an agreement, which has still to be implemented by action.

It is notable for instance, that the arrangements that have been

worked out to the stage of minor details, and that bear the hallmarks of General Marshall's

counsel and technical experience, still work from the position that there are in China Nationalist

Armies and Communist Armies.

At the end of 18 months, it is

proposed to reduce China's standing army to 60 divisions, of which

ten divisions will be drawn from the Communist forces.

The distribution of these garrison troops

has been so arranged that, in

South China, there will be no

Communist units, while in Central

China there will be ten

armies, of which one will be Com

munist with a Communist com

mander. In North China, two

of the Army Group commanders

are to be Communist.

In the present state of China, these clear

cut distinctions between a Na

tionalist division and a Commu

nist division, are undoubtedly un

avoidable. There are difficulties

to be surmounted, likely to be pri

marily political in concept, and

while these conditions persist, and

until more definite progress has

been made towards a policy bas

ed firmly upon the increasing asso

ciation of popular elements in the

actual work of government, the

Communists are to be expected to

insist upon the preservation of

party groupings in the military

forces. Over a longer period of

time, however, the labelling of a

military division as Communist or

otherwise must be regarded as

anachronistic. In fact, the mil

itary organisation may finally be

submitted as the acid test of

China's progress towards true na

tional unity. When it can

be said that the army is loyal only

to the government of the day, ir

respective of its political colouring,

and without reference to any

changes that might take place in

executive control, then it will be

possible also to say that China is

on the highroad to democracy.

The subordination of the military

to the civilian aspects of recon

struction is perhaps rightly re

garded as in accordance with Chi

inese tradition, but at present tra

dition is wrestling with reaction

and the final outcome even now

is not clearly settled. But as

General Marshall indicated, the

new agreement represents a dis

tinct achievement, an important

step in the right direction. "The

hope of China," was the way Pre

sident Truman's emissary put it,

and this was not rating it too

highly. Without the readiness of

China's leaders to seek out the

compromises that are possible

along these lines, and without

their determination to carry them

into effect, then truly enough,

China must flounder on without

hope.

ABANDONED TUG TOWED IN

(Continued from Page 1)

An abandoned American tug was towed into harbour yesterday afternoon by H.M.S. Satell, an escort vessel which located the missing ship while on route to Hong Kong from Singapore. The tug has been returned to the American authorities.

The fast minelaying cruiser Arindale is to go into Hope Dock, Aberdeen, on Monday, for repairs to defective underwater fittings. The 4000 tons Arindale will be the largest ship to go into the dock being 430 feet in length. When the Hope Dock was first taken over, a sunken ship had to be removed, and repair effected to the caulkings and pumps. The work was carried out under the supervision of the Chief Constructor of the Yards, Captain R. J. Monk, Royal Corps of Naval Constructors. Ten ships have been dealt with in the dock during the past two months. The docking of the Arindale will be carried out by Chinese workmen.

The destroyer H.M.S. Contest has gone into the floating dock for repairs. This is the first vessel to go into the dock since its arrival in Hong Kong.

EVICTION ACTION

A broken partnership was the subject of a dispute before the Tenancy Tribunal yesterday when an eviction action was brought claiming retention of the premises because he was partner of the original tenant-farm.

The application for eviction was brought by Kee Wah-sze who seeks to recover the ground floor of No. 30 Queen's Street from You Size.

The case came up before a Tribunal composed of Messrs. George Sze, B. Wong, Tape and Lee Yit cheung. Applicant was represented by Mr. Alfred Y. Hon while Mr. P. C. Woo was for possession.

Applicant claimed possession on the grounds that the tenancy agreement with Chan Pat, of the Kee Lee Chong, had terminated after three months, and that the firm had sold out its business.

Chan Pat testified on applicant's behalf that opponent was not a partner of the firm.

Opponent claimed he was a partner and had drawn dividends from the firm.

Hearing was adjourned to Monday for the books of the firm to be produced and further witness to be called by opponent.

Z.B.W. News

To-night's "Quiz" Contest from the Studio of Z.B.W. Hong Kong will be between teams from H.M.S. "Ranger" and H.M.S. "Barfly". The contest is timed to begin at 7.30 p.m. and the teams are as follows:

H.M.S. "Speaker": Lt. A. W. Barnes, A/B Waterhouse; A/B R. Cross-examined by Wong, Lau said it was towards the end of December, 1942, that he told him to arrest third nationals after I heard a knock on the wall separating our cells. It appeared to me to be Yvanovich knocking his head against the cell wall. There was a towel hook on the wall separating the cells and it protruded a few inches on either side of the wall, so that we each had a hook. As a result of the violent knocking, the hook on my side was driven forward about half-an-inch.

"I knocked at my door in order to attract the attention of

MONEY MART

There was no further heavy drop in gold yesterday. Opening at \$516 per tael, the price rose a few points in the morning, but fell again, and at the close buyers offered \$511 with no response from sellers.

Chinese national currency was also quiet. Futures opened at HK\$3.01 to ON\$1.00, and closed at \$3.00. Spot price was \$3.20 at the opening and \$3.25 at the close.

U.S. dollars declined to 25.75 and English Sterling also dropped to \$17.30. Australian pounds remained stationary at \$12.80.

STAR FERRY OBSTRUCTION

Eighteen bicycle riders and six tricycle riders were brought before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for causing an obstruction outside the Star Ferry Wharf.

A fine of \$10 was imposed on each defendant. Mr. Latimer warned that a considerable fine would be imposed on the violators and that they would be fined for obstructing the traffic of the Portuguese.

Mr. Latimer advised that the

Tortured In Stanley

(Continued from Page 1)

known as PRO—working for the Allies, Pro-Axis.

STORY OF TORTURE

"Later I was interrogated several times by a Japanese with a view to obtaining information about this so-called F.R.O. Society and a confession that I was a member of it. Compulsion was used to obtain answers from me. I was subjected to electric shocks, the water torture, hung by the arms and slapped and knocked about with sticks. They did this to me for seven or eight times over a period of about a month. Accused was not present on those occasions.

"On Dec. 3, 1943, they asked me if I had heard the news of the Italian Surrender and had celebrated with a toast to that surrender. I confessed to that. When I confessed, they made me go for a week with only one meal, except on the second day after the confession.

"On July 29, 1944, I was brought before a Japanese court-martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

In January Mr. P. A. Yvanovich was put into the next cell to mine. I saw him lying on a bedboard with his hands tied to his feet behind his back.

"The same day of the day after I heard a violent knocking on the wall separating our cells. It appeared to me to be Yvanovich knocking his head against the cell wall. There was a towel hook on the wall separating the cells and it protruded a few inches on either side of the wall, so that we each had a hook. As a result of the violent knocking, the hook on my side was driven forward about half-an-inch.

"I knocked at my door in order to attract the attention of

Toilet Articles To Be Taxed

LICENCE FEES FOR FIRMS ENGAGED IN THE IMPORTATION AND SALE OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND TOILET PREPARATIONS ARE BEING RE-INTRODUCED.

At the same time, taxes on these commodities are restored.

Toilet preparations which come within the tax include toilet soap, shaving soap and cream, tooth pastes and powders, mouth washes, perfumed spirits, toilet paste or powder, toilet cream, hair dye, scented sachets, lipstick, rouge and greasepaint, preparations for use in manicure and chiropody, bath salts and essences, smelling salts, fuller's earth, and preparations, whether medicinal or not, for use on the hair, face or body.

The duty payable is determined by the price on the following scale:

Any quantity for retail at a price (excluding the duty) Duty

Over 10 cents 1 c.
Over 10 cents and not exceeding 20 cents 2 "
Over 20 cents and not exceeding 50 cents 5 "
Over 50 cents and not exceeding \$1.00 10 "

Over \$1.00 and not exceeding \$1.50 15 "

Over \$1.50 and not exceeding \$2.00 20 "

and in addition for every dollar or fraction of a dollar by which the retail price exceeds \$2.00 10 ch.

Provided that in the case of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations packed in two or more containers enclosed in a larger container, duty shall be assessed on each cake or container which can be sold separately and the retail price for that cake or container.

The public are requested to note that it is illegal to sell proprietary Medicines or toilet preparations at a price which exceeds the value covered by the duty paid label, an article bearing a 5-cent label may not be sold for more than 55 cents, a 10-cent label covers a cake up to \$1.10 including duty, a 15-cent label up to \$2.20 including duty and from \$2.20 including duty and from \$2.00 upwards the duty increase is 10 cents for each dollar of price e.g. a 50-cent label shall cover a cake up to \$5.50 including duty.

For stealing 200 pounds of cement from the Road Construction Site, Camp Brook, Ping Shan, on Feb. 27, five Chinese were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Each was beaten until he fainted, then sat up and later sat on a chair. George Wong spoke to him, and told him that he had pretended to be dead.

Accused and the Japanese then spoke to him and both took hold of the chair and tilted it backwards, so that he fell and hit his head against a pillar, causing injuries to his head. Accused and Lau then told him that he had written to the Government and that it would be to his advantage to admit what he knew. But witness said that he could not admit what he knew nothing.

All left except Lau and the witness. On instruction from Lau, he wrote something—his story—after this accused came in and read it, and swore at him. Accused told him that all he had written was of no importance.

Accused told him that he wanted to know what he wanted and the witness would sign it. Nothing was written.

Witness told accused that he knew nothing, and suggested that it would be better for accused to write out what he wanted and the witness would sign it. Nothing was written.

On Feb. 26, 1946, I attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison, and picked out accused George Wong as the man who took me to the Gendarmerie in Supreme Court.

There were no questions from accused.

LUIS EVIDENCE

The next witness was Lau Mun-chuen, residing at No. 788 Nathan Road, first floor, who stated that before the war in December, 1941, he was employed by Messrs. John D. Hutchinson & Company and worked under E. Manning and P. C. Mooney.

"In October I was sleeping in my office, and in the morning accused, a Japanese, Sam San, Lau and two others went to my office. A woman Ida Wong also came with them.

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London, March 1.
The Four Power Council of De-
puty and Foreign Ministers yes-
terday set up a commission which
will recommend a new Italian
sphere on the Yen-Inv border
and announced it would leave for
the disputed region at once.—As-
sociated Press.

**NATIONAL STUDIO
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DINA HOUSE, HONG KONG

CHUNGKING ASTONISHED

Russian Statement On Manchuria

Newspaper Office Sacked

Restrictions On Troop Movements

CHUNGKING, MAR. 1.
THE SOVIET STATEMENT AT CHANGCHUN ON FEB.
26, ATTRIBUTING THE DELAY IN THE WITH-
DRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS TO THE SLOW
AND DELAYED ARRIVAL OF CHINESE NATION-
ALIST TROOPS IN DISTRICTS BEING EVACUAT-
ED BY THE RUSSIANS, HAS CAUSED ASTONISH-
MENT IN CHUNGKING.

ALL QUARTERS WERE QUICK TO ALLEGUE THAT
THE SLOW ARRIVAL OF THE NATIONALIST
FORCES WAS CAUSED PRIMARILY BY OBSTRU-
CTIONS PLACED BY THE SOVIET FORCES THEM-
SELVES.

They cited in particular—
firstly, the refusal of the Soviet
authorities to allow Nationalist
troops to land at Dairen, most logical
port of entry into Manchuria; and secondly, the fact
that when Nationalist troops were
already landing at the Manchurian
port of Yinkow they found the
Russians had moved out and the
Chinese Communists in, and were
consequently unable to embark.

They alleged that while the
Soviet forces seemed to obstruct
every turn the arrival of Na-
tionalist troops, for example by
their refusal to allow Americans
to transport any by air, they
seemed to place no obstruction to
the steady incursion of Com-
munist forces.

SPECIFIC STATEMENT
The Soviet authorities, they
further asserted, imposed such
restrictive conditions on the move-
ment of airborne troops by Chi-
nese-manned planes as to have
this virtually impossible. Never-
theless, Chinese quarters wel-
comed the statement that "the
Soviet command in Manchuria ex-
pects to complete the withdrawal
of Soviet troops from Manchuria
earlier than the American com-
mand will be able to withdraw
American troops from China and in
any case not later than that date."

Chinese circles said this was at
least specific though they declar-
ed there was no analogy between
the presence of American forces
in China proper and the stay of
the Russian forces in Manchuria.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW
The Americans, they said, were
in China primarily to assist in
the repatriation of Japanese
troops and civilians from the
China theatre, including Man-
churia, and their presence consti-
tuted no infringement upon

CHUNGKING, MAR. 1.
Police routed 3,000 strikers and
sympathizers from the vicinity
of the General Electric Company
plant in a clubswinging battle
which lasted half an hour. The
police were acting on orders en-
forced by the court ban on mass
picketing and rode into demon-
strators wielding riot clubs killing
at least 30. They arrested 17 on charges of rioting.

It is estimated that 6,000 strik-
ers and sympathizers later marched
round the City Hall, in what the Union called a "protest
demonstration against police brutal-
ity." The police made no effort to
halt the marchers.

Leaders of the C.I.O. Electrical
Workers Union conferred 60
minutes with Mayor Bernard
Samuel who said he promised "to
help keep down violence."

It was the second day of vio-
lence. Yesterday massed pickets
and police battled in the vicinity
of the plant. The plant was
picketed since the nationwide elec-
trical workers strike called on Jan.
15 for a \$2 a day wage increase.

Associated Press.

Grouse

Tokyo, March 1.

You always can depend on
a soldier to gripe about some-
thing but the G.I. who stood in
the Army's Ernie Pyle
Theatre Lending Library set

a new record.

"What do they mean,
20,000 books?" he demanded.
"There's only 2,000 with 10
copies of each—that's what."

Associated Press.

Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese
civil administration in China pro-
per had been completely restored
but this was not the case, they
contented, in the Russian occu-
pied zones of Manchuria.

There were pessimists in
Chungking who said they would
believe in the Soviet withdrawal
from Manchuria when they saw it.

Some of them even went so
far as to predict that the Soviet
authorities could, if they wanted
a pretext, regard the projected
United States military training
units as constituting the Ameri-
can forces in China a view with

which most quarters, however,
disagreed as being too pessimistic
and suspicious.—Associated Press.

FOREIGN LABOUR FOR BRITAIN

London, March 1.
Mr. N. S. Edwards, Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of
Labour, announced to-day that
the Government may extend the
experiment wherein 600 Belgian
women were allowed to enter
Britain to help alleviate difficulties
in staffing.

Mr. Edwards said that Govern-
ment hopes to achieve substantial
relief in staffing problems in
holiday resorts.

It is believed that behind the
announcement lies a plan to allow
foreign workers to accept employ-
ment in Britain in jobs in hotels
and boarding houses in summer.

This would facilitate the recon-
dition of an estimated

15,000,000 persons who will take
paid holidays.

Prime Minister Attlee had
urged Britons to take a good hol-
iday this summer to prepare for the
"hard work for prosperity" lying ahead.—Associated Press.

FLYING DUTCHMEN

Honolulu, March 1.

Fifteen "flying Dutchmen" who
learned combat flying in the United

States and then fought against

the Japanese are returning to be-
come American citizens.

The Dutch pilots are accom-
panied by ten comrades who are

merely eight-seedling. They are en-
route to San Francisco aboard

the escort carrier "Attu." They

left Pearl Harbour yesterday on
the last leg of the voyage from

Australia.—Associated Press.

QUESTION

To-day you hold the same hand and
the bidding continues:

Schmitz Jacoby You Maier

1H. 1S. (?)

ANSWER: Bid two hearts. You

have much too strong a hand to pass,

and no other bid is really satisfactory.

You hate to raise freely on only a

three-card trump holding, but it's the
best bid available.

Bid 100 per cent for two hearts,

30 per cent for two clubs, 0 for any
other bid.

To-morrow:

QUESTION

To-day you hold the same hand and
the bidding continues:

Schmitz Jacoby You Maier

1H. 1S. 2H. 2S.

4H. 4S. (?)

What do you bid? (answer)

To-morrow.

WELL LOADED

London, March 1.

A shipload of 2,250 German

prisoners of war arrived at Liver-
pool from the United States with

4,000,000 cigarettes in their

barracks, it was reported yester-
day.

An American sergeant guard

said: "Such prisoners are al-
lowed to travel with their personal

luggage up to 65 pounds. These

lads crammed their kitbags full

of cigarettes they obtained in

their camps."—Associated Press.

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ANTI-FRANCO MOVEMENT

Demonstrations Spread Over Europe

Housemaids Bone Of Contention

TOKYO, March 1.
In the midst of Japan's stern moves to control money and black market the Government has become embroiled in a weird argument how to pay housemaids.

The Finance Ministry companies that the higher Government authorities are using heavy pressure to get them to make less interpretations on the original air-tight rules for payments in the new currency.

Finance officials contend that a housemaid or servant should be regarded as a member of the household and maid within the limit of 100 yen the maximum which a household member can withdraw from blocked deposits in a month.

But higher officials want to permit an employer to draw 500 yen from the bank for servants even as far as office helps such as typists. Associated Press.

Tension Between France & Spain

LONDON, MAR. 1.
ANTI-FRANCO FEELING IS MANIFEST IN EUROPE TO-DAY AS PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AND RADIO BROADCASTS FROM SCATTERED CONTINENTAL CAPITALS SUPPORT FRANCE'S STAND FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST SPAIN.

IN GOPENLIGEN, POLICE REPORTED A HAND GRENADE HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE GARDEN OF THE SPANISH LEGATION, DAMAGING THE BUILDING BUT CAUSING NO INJURIES. DEMONSTRATORS CARRYING "DOWN WITH FRANCO" PLACARDS PREVIOUSLY PARADED IN FRONT OF THE LEGATION.

Demonstrations occurred in Brussels and Sofia, calling upon the two governments to act against Franco. In Moscow, radio commentator Michael Mihailov urged "unconditional severance of all relations with Franco Spain by all democratic states."

The Soviet commentator said the Vatican had "prevented the Spanish problem from being solved." Associated Press.

"To Rebel Or Not To Rebel?"

(By Hal Boyle.)

BOMBAY, FEB. 28.
EDUCATED INDIAN YOUTH IS SHARPLY SPLIT ON THE POLITICAL TECHNIQUE THEY BELIEVE THEIR NATION SHOULD EMPLOY TO WIN FULL INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN. ONE GROUP BELIEVES THAT INDEPENDENCE IS ALREADY A VIRTUAL CERTainty IF INDIA ADHERES TO GANDHI'S DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENT NON-COOPERATION.

AN INSURGENT ELEMENT—WHOSE ACTIVE INFLUENCE HAS BEEN BLOODY REFLECTED IN THE RECENT RIOTING—HAS DECIDED THAT INDIAN LIBERTY CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED BY IMMEDIATE SUSTAINED VIOLENCE DIRECTED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

This faction advocates open revolution but no leader has arisen to publicly proclaim its aims.

QUISLINGS STILL FREE

Nuremberg, Feb. 28.
Professor Dusan Nedeljkovic of the Yugoslav delegation to the International War Crimes Tribunal, said to-day that Italian who had been named as war criminals by his Government were "moving freely about Italy and holding official positions."

He mentioned Signor Orlando, who is "wanted for innumerable crimes in Dalmatia," and General Alessandro Pieri Birolli, Governor of Montenegro during the Italian occupation, who is now Chairman of the Italian Ex-Servicemen's organisation."

The Yugoslav Government today submitted to the Tribunal an affidavit by Draga Yovanovich, former "Quisling" chief of police now a prisoner in Belgrade, which said that Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, made several incognito visits to Germany, in addition to his official visits to Rome and Berlin.

The affidavit stated that on one of these visits after the outbreak of war, Prince Paul met Goering at Munich and described the scene at Goering's residence 40 miles from Berlin in the summer of 1939, where Prince Paul and Prince Olga won, after their "solemn and luxurious reception" in the German capital.

"At the railway station when they left Prince Paul and Goering stood all the time embracing each other, while Madame Goering kissed Princess Olga several times," the affidavit said.

In another Yugoslav document, Dr. Fuksa, Gestapo chief, said: "From the very beginning Mihailovic [former Yugoslav War Minister] established contact with Milan Nedelic [former "Quisling"] Premier in Belgrade] and collaborated with him."—Reuters.

CHINA AGITATION

Chungking, March 1.
Agitation for Russia withdrawal from Manchuria was kept at a heated level in China by fresh demonstrations and telegrams of protest.

Among the latest was a telegram from 27 public organisations to the United Nations Organisation urging application of sanctions against Russia.

Another was an annex by public bodies in Formosa to Chiang Kai-shek, for a firm stand against Russia's "inseparable Comrade." Associated Press.

Secret Nazi Armament Manufacturer

Frankfurt, Feb. 28.
The United States authorities announced the arrest of a secret German armaments maker whom they termed the greatest single power behind the Nazi war machine, whose industrial empire was expanded by seized foreign plants and was once operated by tens of thousands of slave workers.

He is said to be Friedrich Flick, 62, head of a \$400,000,000 combine. He started in 1923 building up greater control than those held by the Krupp munitions family and possessed the greatest economic power any single industrialist had in Nazi Germany but he worked anonymously and was virtually unknown abroad and in the homeland.

Joseph Marcus, Jr., head of the Treasury and of the War Department declaration group, said that much of Flick's holdings came from forced sales of Jewish plants, mines, and from stolen French, Czechoslovak and Soviet properties.

He said that "so intricate are Flick's penetrations in Nazi industry that he could still be a greater threat to the Allies' control over armament production than any single German industrialist now alive."

Marcus said that he would recommend Flick's indictment at the war crimes trial for "he grew with the Nazi regime and seized more personal economic power than Krupp ever held." Flick is held in prison in Frankfurt for questioning and the directors of his combine are also in custody. His son Ernst, 28, is under house arrest.—Associated Press.

FRENCH NOTE
Madrid, March 1.
A Foreign Office spokesman said that B. Hardion, Chief of the French Mission, delivered a note yesterday on the closing of the France-Spanish frontier.

Details of the note were not disclosed. The spokesman said it was under study and that further information might be available later.

The spokesman said that the border at Irún was closed to merchandise due to French initiative but persons except French nationals were crossing normally.

Saying that he had no knowledge of conditions, the spokesman said that steps there were taken on the initiative of the local military authority.

It was reliably reported that an official of the Swedish steamship line Svenska crossed the border towards Paris at Port Bou with special permission of the French and Spanish authorities.

The official news agency reported from Barcelona that a shipment of tomatoes and bananas, bought by the Swedish Government, will be sent by sea to Genoa on March 1 because of the closing of the frontier.

OPINION DIVIDED
A Foreign Office official said he had no information or comment on a report that the United States Government had dispatched a note to the Governments of Britain and France on the subject of Spain.

"Britain has put us off with promises for decades," said one, who advocated revolution, "but the British only give under pressure. Why should we wait for our liberty to be given us as a foreign gift when it is our right and we want it now? We don't want any promises and that is all Gandhi's non-resistance has brought us."

"What does blood or loss of lives mean to India, if we win? If we lose two or three million lives in a single famine can't we spare one million lives in battle to make India free? The sooner we revolt the sooner we will be free."

ANOTHER VIEW
The other young man's parents both are orthodox Hindus. He was equally convinced that violence would bring nothing but disaster to India.

"If I thought that independence could come to India only through a revolution then I would be against independence," he said. "If we have fighting I will run away. They can call me coward or anything they wish. I just don't believe good can come from evil and bloodshed is evil."

He has strongly infused ideas with the traditional Hindu doctrine against taking life. He said he is willing to give up his own religion if the tide ever comes when Hindus and Moslems clash over the issue of having a united India or splitting into separate states.

"I would become Moslem myself to keep peace," he said.

He had one rather singular idea of how Hindus might circumvent the Moslems who outnumber them three to one and want to set up their own country—Pakistan.

"If enough Hindus become Moslems," he added seriously, "we could outvote the old Moslems and keep India one nation." That solution to India's religious problem is remote.

Just to keep the record straight I asked one young Britisher who served six years in the Indian Army how he felt about the independence issue.—Associated Press.

"They can have the whole bloody country back in just two weeks," he said. "That's when I leave for England. They shout at me now to quit India but they know they need us and we will come when they need us for us to come back. No one could be as bad as they say we are."—Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Mar. 1.
The Hawaii chapter of the American Veterans Committee reported yesterday that combat trials restrictions between Hawaii and the mainland have been lifted for American war veterans of Oriental ancestry.

The committee said veterans of Chinese, Korean, Filipino and Japanese parentage henceforth will not be required to obtain citizenship certificates from immigration officials before applying for steamship travel. The veterans will be required only to present birth certificates and military discharge certificates.

Wives and children of these veterans also benefit by the new regulation.—Associated Press.

SEoul, Mar. 1.
The military government of southern Korea announces the arrest of Hideko Hayashi, Korea's most wanted Japanese war criminal suspect, and the recovery of four tons of opium, after a four months' search for both.

The authorities acted on a tip as they prepared to distribute a "wanted" poster offering 50,000 yen reward. Police said the Japanese suspect obtained the huge opium stock from Japanese arms sources in September 8, the day American forces landed in Korea.—Associated Press.

London, March 1.
Eight British boats have been purchased in this area by U.N.R.A. to aid in rebuilding China's fishing industry. Sol Aschimsky, of U.N.R.A.'s agricultural equipment division, said the vessels are equipped for shark fishing and halibut fishing.—Associated Press.

Seattle, Wash., Mar. 1.
Eugene's reply to the formal British protest concerning anti-British rioting on Feb. 21 in Cairo has been received, and is being studied by the Foreign Office. It was summed up in a statement from the Foreign Office, "We are deeply concerned by the conduct of our citizens in Egypt and have instructed our government to take appropriate action."—Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 28.
Captain Corydon Wessel, 61, doctor hero of the retreat from Java, arrived by plane from Key West to-day to make arrangements to return to the Navy.

President Roosevelt told the story of Wessel's refusal to leave badly wounded Navy men in the Japanese sweep down on his emergency hospital near Sourabaya. Wessel, a graduate in medicine, the energy and grit the men needed to Australia in a small Dutch ship. He was awarded the navy cross.—Associated Press.

ENSA STAR THEATRE

THE ALEXANDRA REPERTORY COY.

(DIRECT FROM BIRMINGHAM)

IN

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COMMENCING MONDAY, 25TH FEB.

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ALL PORTS
SAILINGS

I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "WOSANG" to Shanghai 2 p.m. 3rd March.
I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "EGANG" to Swatow 2 p.m. 9th March.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "PROMISE" from Singapore due 2nd March.
Berths: Kowloon Wharf.
I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "EGANG" from Shanghai due 4th March.
Berths: H.K. Praha.

All the above Subject to Alteration without Notice.
PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE OF THE DATES UPON WHICH THEY INTEND TO LEAVE.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT:
GROUND FLOOR, JARDINE'S BLDG., 18 PEDDER STREET.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

M.V. "AJAX" sails Mid. March for U.K. via Straits.
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For Passage and Freight Particulars apply to:
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after 2nd March

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

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AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING TO SWATOW Noon 6th March

S.S. "KWEIYANG" SAILING TO SHANGHAI

Noon 12th March

S.S. "HANYANG" SAILING TO CANTON

11 a.m. 7th March

For Freight and Passages Particulars please apply to
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NEW ADDRESS:
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2nd floor, Chung Tin Building, 5, Des Voeux Road, Central.
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HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB

A.

MILITARY RACE MEETING

In aid of
The Commander-in-Chief's
FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED OF HONG KONG

will be held at

HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE ON SUNDAY, 3RD MARCH

FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

PARI-MUTUEL
Betting will be in operation in both the Members and Public Enclosures.

TOTE DOUBLE
on the 2nd and 4th races.

CASH SWEEPS

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a change in the Special Sweep.

Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax
Entrance Member \$3.00

Wing Condr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.
Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO REASON FOR WAR

Enunciation Of U.S. Foreign Policy

VOLUNTEER FOR AT-BOMBING

Washington, Mar. 1. One man volunteered to stay in the target area as a "guinea pig" in next Spring's atomic bomb test in the Pacific. The offer was disclosed to-day by Rear-Adm. Russell S. Berkey, who said the Navy had rejected the proposal. Associated Press.

Chinese To Leave F.I.C.

Chungking, Mar. 1. China has agreed to withdraw her troops from Northern French Indo-China in a separate agreement growing out of the Sino-French treaty in which France surrenders her extraterritorial rights in China, it was disclosed yesterday.

Commenting on the Indo-China agreement, Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chih in a statement said that China went into northern Indo-China at the request of the Supreme Allied Command only to accept the surrender of the Japanese troops. Wang said that the French authorities are ready to accept responsibility for repatriating the Japanese and protecting Chinese nationals and that China has decided to release her troops by March 31.

He said: "I cannot conceal the fact that the Chinese people are sympathetic towards the Indo-Chinese and it is the earnest hope of my Government that a fair settlement will be sought by all parties concerned." Associated Press.

Service Choice In Reading

London, March 1. The popular request among commissioned ranks for books on chemistry and among other ranks for books on how to re-build houses has been noted.

Servicemen and women are taking increased interest in technical books dealing with many professions and trades likely to help them in civilian life.

This popular demand is being met by the Army Education Corps with the provision of 2,500,000 books available in Command Libraries. —Reuter.

China's Problems Under Review

CHUNGKING, MAR. 1. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST PARTY, OPENING IN CHUNGKING TO-DAY.

NOTABLES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY HAVE COME TO CHUNGKING TO ATTEND THE SESSION WHICH, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PREDICTIONS, WILL LAST NINE DAYS.

Hot debates on concessions made to the Communists by the Government are expected with Kuomintang leaders taking a lead in the attack.

This bloc is one of those which General of the Army George C. Marshall is believed to have had particularly in mind when he described the agreement for the reorganisation of the Chinese army as "the hope of China," and went on to say "I can only trust that its pages will be soled by small groups of irresponsibles who, for a selfish purpose, should defeat the Chinese people in their overwhelming desire for the right to live in peace and prosperity."

APPROVAL ASSURED.

The session will be attended by some 300 members and one of the first subjects to be discussed will be the reorganisation of the Government planned during the recent Political Consultative Conference.

As these and other decisions affect the Kuomintang they will have to be approved by the Central Executive Committee. Although opposition to some of the

"Must Not's For All Nations"

NEW YORK, MAR. 1. U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES SERVED NOTICE ON THE WORLD LAST NIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST STAND READY TO USE FORCE IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT AGGRESSION. ONLY AN "INEXCUSABLE TRAGEDY OF ERRORS COULD CAUSE A SERIOUS CONFLICT" BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND RUSSIA, HE SAID.

"I AM CONVINCED THERE IS NO REASON FOR WAR BETWEEN ANY OF THE GREAT POWERS," HE ASSERTED BUT ADDED FLATLY: "WE MUST MAKE PLAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO DEFEND THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WHICH OUTLINES AGGRESSION."

He called for a "stop to this satellite countries before a reparation settlement has been agreed upon by the allies. We have not and will not agree to any power deciding for itself what it will take from these countries."

"We must not conduct a war of nerves to achieve strategic ends."

"We do not want to stumble and stagger into situations where no power intends war but no one will be able to avert war."

"We must not regard the drawing of attention to situations which might endanger peace as an affront to the nation or nations responsible for such situations."

NO GANGING UP

Byrnes listed these "must nots" immediately after saying that the United States "openly, gladly and wholeheartedly welcomed" Russia as a great power "second to none" and that the two nations could live together as partners "despite the differences in our way of life." He told the world that "we will gang up against no state."

"We will do nothing," he said, "to break the world into exclusive blocks or spheres of influence. In this atomic age we will not seek to divide a world which is one and indivisible."

Again and again Byrnes emphasised the need for the United States to remain strong so it could back up its words with action if necessary.

"We have joined with our allies in the United Nations to put an end to war," Byrnes said. "We have covenanted not to use force except in defense of law as embodied in the purposes and principles of the charter. We intend to live up to that covenant."

Then he added: "But, as a great power and as a member of the Security Council, we have a responsibility to use our influence to see that other powers live up to their covenant. And that responsibility we also intend to meet."

NO DOMINATION

He argued that the present power relationships of the great states preclude "domination of the world by any one of them. These power relationships cannot be substantially altered by unilateral action of any one great state without profoundly disturbing the whole structure of the United Nations."

"If we are to be a great power," he declared, "we must act as a great power not only in order to ensure our own security but in order to preserve the peace of the world." He asserted, "We cannot be faithful to our obligations to ourselves and to the world if we alone disarm."

"While it is not in accord with our tradition to maintain a large professional standing army we must be able to be ready to provide armed contingents that may be required on short notice. We must also have a trained citizenry and ready to supplement these armed contingents without unnecessarily prolonged training. That is why," he said, "in the interest of peace we cannot allow our military establishment to be reduced below the point required to maintain a position commensurate with our responsibilities and that is why we must have some form of universal military training."

ROOM FOR ALL

Other questions which will be discussed include the contemplated reorganisation of the Chinese army and reshaping of the Government's Manchurian policy as well as its policy on other international and national questions.

These discussions are necessary because, although the Government is to be reorganised, the Kuomintang will have the position of a Majority Party.

At the conclusion of the coming session of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party will hold a plenary meeting at Yenan also to discuss the National Government on the lines laid down by the R.C.C. This is expected to take place between March 20 and the end of the month. As

Byrnes said, the first U.N.O. meetings produced plain明白的

Torured in Stanley

(Continued from Page 2)

Nathan Road, first floor, gave evidence of how on Oct. 24 and 25 a party of Japanese and Chinese entered her home at No. 18, Wing Sing Street, and demanded to know the whereabouts of P. C. Mooney. Accused was in the party.

Lui had told them that he believed Mooney had already left for Macao, wherupon they took him away. He returned the same evening to 18, Fuk Wing Street, Shamshuipo, where she was being assisted up the stairs by a rickshaw coolie. His head was bleeding at the back, he was wet through, his face was swollen and there were incisions on his arms and legs. His stomach was swollen and he vomited several times during the night.

Three days later in the morning, witness said, accused and another hulking fat man came again. Accused shouted out, "Lui Man-chuen, are you taking dead?" After searching the place and going through Lui's letters they wanted to take him out again but a man named Chan just then came in on a visit and intervened on behalf of her husband who was not taken.

Witness continued:

"BY BURMA ROAD"

Moriyama then said: "You Darling Sweetheart" Dinga, tell me something, otherwise we will kill you." I heard accused tell Moriyama, "Give him a heavy torture." Moriyama and accused then hung me up. My hands were tied up behind my back with a very thin rope and I was hung up so that my feet were about six inches from the floor.

"I was hung up for about an hour. I was questioned by Moriyama. He asked me how much money I had given Grayburn and Edmondston, Dr. Selwyn-Clarke and Chester Bonnett. Accused intervened at this point by remarking that he (witness) knew also of Marcus da Silva's activities.

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MINIMUM LEVEL

While American officials maintained their claims that the health of Germans in the United States zone is holding up well, General Clay has admitted that ration cuts should be expected. He said a few days ago that the date of the reduction would depend on a survey of the overall world food situation and on how much food could be spared for Germany.

The British ration cuts appeared to be an attempt to force the hands of other powers for immediate pooling of food resources for Germany.

General Joseph McNarney, in his January report as the American Military Governor, released on Thursday night, said nutrition "continues to be maintained at minimum-level compatible with health." The U.S. Public Health Office said that that ration cuts should be expected.

It was also reported that the date of the reduction would depend on a survey of the overall world food situation and on how much food could be spared for Germany.

General Joseph McNarney, in his January report as the American Military Governor, released on Thursday night, said nutrition "continues to be maintained at minimum-level compatible with health." The U.S. Public Health Office said that that ration cuts should be expected.

McNarney said that the calorific value of official rations received by Germans in the American zone during January reached the highest levels since the occupation. He said that serious deficits were noticeable among only the aged. —Associated Press.

NINE OCCASIONS

"I am again subjected to torture nine other occasions but accused was not present. This continued until February, 1944, and the interrogation was all along the same lines.

"On Aug. 28, 1944, I was taken before a Japanese Court Martial and was sentenced to imprisonment. I was let down and returned to my cell.

"They got excited and started beating me with a cane all over the body. I was also asked of the activities of Marcus Silva which I knew very well but which I denied. They were referring to spying activities. At the end of about an hour I was let down and returned to my cell.

Witness said he was then taken into a room where there were a table, two chairs, a stool and a painter's ladder at one side placed at an angle with the wide end four feet from the ground and the narrow end about a foot or a little more from the ground. He was questioned, stripped, had his hands and feet bound and was then placed on the ladder with his feet on the wider end and his head on the narrow end. The water torture was then administered to him for 15 minutes or more.

INDIAN TESTIFIES

The next witness, D. S. Dinga, said that he resided at No. 212, Chungshan Road, first floor, Keywood, and had his business address at 20, Ice House Street.

He was in the Colony, witness said, throughout the occupation when his business address was at 3 and 5, Duddell Street. About 12.30 p.m. on Oct. 10, 1943, he entered his office at Duddell Street to see accused sitting on his desk and looking through his papers.

Accused had in his hand a list of Indian names and asked him who these were. Witness said he replied that these were the names of Indians in the Colony for whom he was drawing rations. Accused replied that he did not believe this and told him that he was doing spying work and would have to come with him to see the Chief Gondarne.

Accused led him to the Supreme Court and there took him to a small room on the verandah where there were a stool and a bucket of water. Accused and another Chinese then tied him up, placed him over the stool, covered his face with a piece of cloth, and poured water on his face. He could not breath and swallowed a lot of the water through his nostrils and mouth. Accused then gave him a rest for two minutes

polo was thrust under his arms.

The ends of the polo were mounted on two chairs and the Japanese pushed him making him rock to and fro. "I had a sensation that my arms were coming out of my sockets," witness stated.

One of the Japanese held a lighted cigarette in his hand and applied it to witness's moustache. "When I was about done," witness said, "they took me off and seeing that I wouldn't speak they immediately gave me the water torture.

I passed out for a while and was taken back to my cell.

Four or five days later I was taken out again and told to speak. When I asked what they charged me with doing, they said that they charged me with being a British agent. This I flatly denied. They told me I had money to send to the Internment Camp and asked me where this money came from.

They then followed accused out to a motor-car. Maria Fernanda Soares was brought to the same car and with a Japanese joining them they were driven to a house just behind the Kowloon Hotel.

Here witness and Maria Fernanda Soares were put into a small room and were later joined by Arturo Homem de Carvalho, Miss Fabio Cruz and George Van Bergen. Witness and the others were then taken out to the same motor-car in which was now also Luis Marie Gardner. They were taken across the harbour to the Supreme Court, where they were all questioned and searched and in a cell.

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LIST DEMANDED

"I saw accused only once more after the day of the arrest, some time toward the end of November. He was taken out of my cell. He wanted a list of the Committee members of the Portuguese Residents' Association. I make out a list and gave it to him.

Witness went on to say that he was convicted by a Japanese Court Martial and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on Aug. 23, 1944. He was released on Aug. 23, 1945.

On Feb. 26 this year he attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison and had picked out accused as the man who had arrested him and had been questioned him on the one occasion mentioned at Stanley Prison.

Proceedings will be continued on Monday morning.

MORE FOOD CUTS IN GERMANY?

BERLIN, MAR. 1. THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE PROPOSED THE FEEDING OF GERMANY SHOULD BE PLACED ON A FOUR-POWER BASIS INSTEAD OF KEEPING THE PROBLEM BY ZONES AS AT PRESENT. IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY. THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES BROUGHT UP THE FOOD ISSUE AT A MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE WHICH REPEALED THAT INFORMAL DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT TOOK PLACE.

WHAT TO DO WITH INDIA

London, March 1. The Labour Government must boldly if Britain is not to be virtually at war with India, says an editorial in to-day's "New Leader," organ of the Independent Labour Party.

"The right of India to independence must be recognised without equivocation," the editorial adds.

"The three Cabinet Ministers should leave at once with authority to transfer the rule immediately to India's trusted leaders."

Prison doors should be opened to-morrow morning to every Indian jailed for offences arising from India's struggle and immediate preparations should be made to withdraw British armed forces from India.

"Only by drastic action on these lines can we be saved from a conflict which will disgrace the Labour Government and bring untold disaster to ourselves and to the East," —Reuter.

More Indian Strikes

Bombay, March 1. About 375 of the Sepoys who have been confined to barracks at Jubulpore, Central Provinces, since their "strike" on Wednesday, broke out last night when troops went to arrest the ring-leaders after the men had refused to hand them over, said a communiqué issued to-day by the District Magistrate. Not a shot was fired.

Later, about 250 clerks of the Indian Signal Corps went on a sympathetic strike, demanding no victimisation of the strikers and redress of their grievances which included complaints about rationing, pay and accommodation.

Congress leader Mishra communicated with the Commissioner, who told him that the Sepoys would be treated in exactly the way as ordinary delinquents. The fact that this was the second outbreak would make no difference to the way they were treated.

The "strike" started on Wednesday, when about 300 Sepoys of the Indian Signal Corps stopped work as a protest against the seven-year sentence passed on Captain Burha Ud Din of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army. —Reuter.

Manila, Mar. 1. The city police force of Manila will be returned to the Commonwealth Government to-day, just a year after the United States Army took over the shattered law enforcement agency while gunfire still echoed in the city. —Associated Press.

RADIO

SATURDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1946. STUDIO — QUIZ — H.M.S. "SPEAKER" versus H.M.S. BARFLEUR.

EBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. also on 9.30 Megacycles. E.H.T.

12.30 p.m.—Dally Programme Summary.

12.30 p.m.—Harry James and His Orchestra.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.

1.30 p.m.—The Music of Oscar Strauss.